

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 19.

Monday afternoon arrived H. M. S. Tartarus Capt. Pascoe; with the Revenue ship Leicester, Lt. Spencer; brig Express, Fullerton; Thomas Jeffery, Stairs, schooners Linnet, Koch; Bounty, M'Pherson, &c. under her convoy, from Quebec, schooner Holly, Lt. Treacher, from England and New York.

Tuesday, Coquette, sloop of war, Capt. Simpson, 45 days from England with despatches; schooner Stockholm, 32 days from St. Barts, for Boston, sent in by the Maidstone. Schooner Paz, Lt. Dumaresq, and armed schooner Hunter, O'Brien, with Sceptre transport, brig Hope, and a number of schooners from Sydney, Arichat, &c.

Wednesday, the Cartel brig Endeavour, 5 days from Boston.

Thursday, a schooner from Amelia Island, in distress; American brig Charles Fawcett, Colburn, from Dublin, bound to New York, out 47 days, captured by the Emulous on Sunday the 6th inst. in lat. 39, 51, long. 69, 31.—Nymph, Acacia and Statira in company—cargo, linens and 500 casks saltpetre.

Sailed, Thursday, H. M. S. Coquette, with a mail for England.

H. M. S. Coquette, on her passage from England, fell in with a Portuguese schooner, had left Lisbon on the 2d August—from her, the boarding-officer obtained the following important information: "On the 27th July the French army was defeated by Lord Wellington, at Salamanca, with the loss of 5000 killed and 3000 Prisoners—his Lordship severely wounded across the belly by a sword."

The Hunter left Arichat on Monday—a passenger in her, informs us of the arrival there, on Saturday last, of the ship De Jersey, Capt. Duval, from Cadiz, in 30 days—Capt. D. stated that, on the 7th of August, intelligence was received at Cadiz of a second action having been fought between the Armies under the command of Lord Wellington and Marmont, in which, and a previous action, (which must have been that of the 21st July) the French lost 25,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—that in the latter action Marmont was severely wounded and taken prisoner, and Lord Wellington had received a slight wound from a sword—the remains of the French Army were retreating in all direction before the victorious Allies.—That, in consequence of information, illuminations and other rejoicings had taken place at Cadiz.—Flour at Cadiz 18 dollars, and very plenty.

Capt. COORE, A. D. C. to his Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, arrived from Quebec in the Tartarus, and proceeded for England in the Coquette, with official details of the glorious and important victories, recently obtained by His Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and the colours of the 4th United States Regiment, taken at Detroit.

The brig Friends, Davie, from New-Brunswick for Halifax and England, got on shore at Shag Harbour, and was attacked by a privateer; but was protected by the spirited exertions of the Militia of Barrington, &c.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Yesterday arrived H. M. S. Shannon, Capt. Broke, from a cruise, with the following vessels: British ship Planter, from Surinam bound to England—had been taken by an American privateer a few days before the Shannon fell in with her; American ships Fabius, of and for Portsmouth from Amelia Island—and the ship Hunter, Safford, from Liverpool, G. B. bound to Philadelphia, out 54 days—had been captured by an American privateer, on account of having a cargo of British Goods on board, and sailing under licence from our Government, and was re-taken by the Shannon.

A few days before her arrival the Shannon fell in with the American ship Minerva, from Liverpool bound to Baltimore. As she had a licence the Shannon allowed her to proceed.—From the Captain of her the following memorandum was received:

"September 5, lat. 42, 12, long. 62, 22, spoke the ship David Green, from Corunna, out 33 days, bound to Boston—was informed that Lord Wellington had engaged the French Army under Marmont, near Salamanca, on the 22d July, and had totally defeated them, cut the whole of their cavalry to pieces, and took all their artillery. The loss of the French, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was from 10 to 12,000 men; amongst the latter is Gen. Bonnet, who is wounded. It appears that Lord Wellington retreated 30 or 40 leagues, as a *ruse de guerre*, until he drew the French into such a position as favored his designs, and enabled him to gain a signal victory over them. His Lordship was in full pursuit of the fugitives when the accounts came away.

"The above is the substance of an official despatch communicated by Lord Wellington to General Castanos, and published on the 27th of July at Corunna, which occasioned the greatest rejoicings there, and a solemn *te deum* was performed on account of the happy event."

The Shannon has for some time been cruising on George's Banks—early last week she fell in with an American brig from Lisbon bound to New-York, which, after taking out her crew, she burnt—a ship was then in sight, far to windward of the Shannon, which they learnt was the Essex frigate, she having boarded the above brig—chase was immediately given to her—but in vain.

Lieuts. KENT and NICHOLS, several Petty Officers, and 48 seamen, late of H. M. S. Guerriere, arrived here in the cartel brig Endeavour on Wednesday evening last from Boston—and also five British seamen, lately belonging to the United States' frigate Congress, who, on her arrival at Boston, immediately declared they were Englishmen, and demanded their release from the frigate—they obtained it—and waited upon Capt. DANCERS, expressed their wish to enter into His Majesty's

Service, and were furnished with a passage in the Endeavour.

Had not the departure of the American squadron from the Port of New-York (of which the Congress was one) so soon followed the receipt of the Declaration of War at that place, we have no doubt our Countrymen, on board of the vessels which composed it, and great, we are confident is the number, have, at once, abandoned the service of England's unnatural enemy—resumed their allegiance, their characters—their claims to the "Land of their Sires," to the warm affection of their kindred, and the respect of their friends—resumed their standing in society, and the honorable appellation of—ENGLISHMEN. But now, from the fear of severe punishment for the time they have been serving on board of the enemy's vessels since the commencement of the war, we understand they are afraid to declare to their Country of their Birth, and to insist upon their discharge from the odious service in which they are engaged—to them, we would now address ourselves—to them, present the generous hand of fellowship—and most anxiously invite them to share with us in the protection, the honors and glories, of that Nation, from which they sprang, whose laws are freedom, and whose strength is the bulwark of our comforts—To them, we are AUTHORIZED TO STATE, that if they immediately quit the service of America, and bend their way to Halifax, every encouragement will be given them, and intercession made for procuring their pardon, which cannot but be attended with success.

The following are the names of the Men who left the Congress frigate, and came here in the Cartel; we gladly publish them for the honor of the seamen, and the gratification of their relatives and friends:—William Blake, John Watson, Thomas Cunningham, Robert Jamson, Thomas Holmes.

From the Quebec Gazette of September 3.
GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, August 31, 1812.

It is with real regret that HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and Commander of the Forces announces to the Troops under his command and to the public the failure of an important arrangement lately entered into between Major-General Dearborn, Commander in Chief of the United States of America, and himself for a suspension of active hostilities, and which His Excellency had hoped might have ultimately terminated in an amicable settlement of the differences subsisting between the two countries.

Capt. Pinkney, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Dearborn arrived at nine o'clock last night, being the bearer of despatches from the Commander in Chief of the American Forces, with the information that the President of the United States of America had not thought proper to authorize a continuance of the provisional measures entered into by His Excellency and General Dearborn, through the Adjutant-General, Col. Baynes, and that consequently the armistice was to cease in four days from the time of the communication reaching Montreal, and the Posts at Kingston and Fort George. At the same time that His Excellency cannot but lament so unlooked for a decision upon the friendly proposition made by him, through General Dearborn to the Government of the United States, he trusts it will be matter of high satisfaction to all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province to know that he has used all the means in his power to prevent a further increase of the breach subsisting between Great-Britain and America, and to ward off from these Provinces the calamities of War with which they are threatened.—In the same spirit of conciliation which has uniformly influenced His Majesty's Ministers in their late negotiations with the Government of the United States, His Excellency availed himself of the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Commander in Chief of the American Forces, the despatches he had received from Mr. Foster, at Halifax, containing the intentions of His Majesty's Government respecting the repeal of the Orders in Council; and as His Excellency could not doubt but that this conciliatory measure removing the alleged principal ground of difference between Great-Britain and America, and which had been transmitted to the Government of the United States through Mr. Baker, late Secretary of Legation at Washington, would be met by a similar disposition on their part, he submitted to Gen. Dearborn the propriety of a suspension of hostilities until the determination of the President should be made known upon the subject. The ready acquiescence of that officer in this proposal, excepting as far as it related to General Hull, who was acting under the immediate orders of the executive government of America and the orders immediately issued by him, strongly manifested his friendly disposition on the occasion, and led to a reasonable expectation that his Government would not fail to approve of his conduct, and to confirm the Armistice he had entered into. In this expectation His Excellency has been disappointed, and the American Government by refusing to continue the suspension of hostilities, though with the certain evidence before them of the actual repeal of the Orders in Council, has proclaimed, in language not to be misunderstood, that other objects independent of those held out to the American people as the ground of the war, were originally in their contemplation. That the conquest of the Canadas, either for the purpose of extending their own territories or of gratifying their desire of annoying and embarrassing Great-Britain, was one amongst others of these objects, cannot be doubted. The invasion of the Upper Province undertaken so immediately after the declaration of war, shews in the strongest manner how fully they had prepared themselves for that event, and how highly they had flattered themselves with finding it an easy conquest, from the supposed weakness of the force opposed to them,

and the spirit of disaffection which they had previously endeavoured, to excite amongst its inhabitants.—Foiled as they have been in this attempt by the brave and united efforts of the Regular Forces, Militia and Indians of that Province, under the command of their distinguished leader, their whole Army, with its General captured, and their only remaining Fortress and Post in the adjoining Territory wrested from them, it is not to be doubted but that the American Government will keenly feel this disappointment of their hopes, and consequently endeavour to avail themselves of the surrender of Detroit, to term it an invasion of their country, and to make it a ground for calling upon the Militia to march to the Frontiers for the conquest of the Canadas. A pretext so weak and unfounded, though it may deceive some, it will not fail to be received in its proper light by others, and it will be immediately perceived by those who will give themselves to reflect upon the subject, that the pursuit of an invading Army, into their own Territory is but a natural consequence of the first invasion and capture of the place to which they may retire for safety, a measure, indispensably necessary for the security and protection of the country originally attacked.

Under all these circumstances so strongly indicative of the moderation, forbearance and true spirit of conciliation manifested on the part of His Majesty's Government towards the United States of America, and of their determined hostility to Great-Britain, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces trusts that the Troops, Regulars and Militia, under his command, as well as all His Majesty's other Subjects in this part of his Dominions, animated with sentiments of just indignation at the extraordinary pretensions of the Enemy and their unwarrantable views of conquests upon the Canadas, will be prepared to repel with firmness, and with that invincible spirit and true British courage which has so gloriously manifested itself in Upper Canada in the total defeat and capture of the Invading Foe, any further attempt the Enemy may have the temerity to make; His Excellency looks with confidence, under the protection of Divine Providence, to the confirmed discipline of His Majesty's Troops, and to the zeal, loyalty and courage of all descriptions of persons in these Provinces, as a certain pledge of the same glorious result.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant-General.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 7.

We understand from undoubted authority, that the officers and soldiers of the American Army under Gen. HULL, whilst they were in U. Canada, committed many unheard of depredations—The house of Colonel BABY was pillaged by them and every article in it, even to his last shirt; after pillaging the House and Store of Mr. Greger, they wantonly burnt his dwelling house to the ground—They cut down the Fruit-trees in several orchards and gardens and robbed every person who had any thing worthy their notice.

A diabolical instance of treachery is related of an officer of the Militia, after Gen. HULL had held out the white flag, Gen. BROCK sent Major GLEGG and Colonel M'DONALD, to know from Gen. HULL the cause of its being shewn—As Col. M'DONALD was going through the fort, a Militia officer drew his dirk and was about to stab him with it, when his arm was caught by an officer of the 4th U. States Regt. of the line and the murder prevented.

In the capitulation made by Gen. HULL, Col. Brush, and a party of 180 men, at some distance from Detroit, were included—an English officer who went with a letter from Gen. HULL to the party, commanding them to march to Detroit and give themselves up, was treated by Brush as an impostor, and threw into the black hole—when Brush and his party marched off. Gen. Brock has sent 300 Indians after them, with orders to bring Brush dead or alive, but to spare the soldiers who were in amount acting only under the command of their officer.

After the surrender of Gen. HULL's army Gen. Brock called the American Militia together and told them, that he could now send them to such a distance that they would not return to their homes during the war, and perhaps many might never see them again, but, that he wished to give them a proof of English generosity, and that they had his leave to go, return each one to his own home, and he had only to request them to tell their neighbors how they had been treated by the English Dogs. It is said that many of the Militia from various impulses shed tears at hearing this address.

The Indians told them that out of love and respect to their Father who wished it, they would not molest them on their march home, but that had they not been requested to forbear, they would have killed every one of the Americans there.

Gentlemen who have arrived here from the States, report that the troops were about leaving Burlington for Plattsburgh; that it was said General Dearborn would also soon be on from Albany to Plattsburgh with all the troops under his command, and that every vessel and boat on Lake Champlain was in requisition for the purpose of conveying military stores, &c.

We are informed, that on Thursday afternoon a Flag of Truce arrived direct from Washington with despatches for His Excellency the Governor-General, who is absent on a tour through the district. The contents have not transpired.

We learn General Hull and the American prisoners were passed, on Thursday morning at Cornwall.—They may therefore be expected here every hour.

PORTLAND, SEPTEMBER 21.
MORE TROUBLE COMING.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 15th inst. contains an interesting extract from Gen. Moore, dated at Plattsburgh the Wednesday preceding—which